FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Forwarding of Majlis Conditions--Tehran radio reported that the Iranian Foreign Ministry sent the "text" of the conditions set by the Majlis for the release of the hostages to the Algerian Embassy in Washington to be put at the "disposal" of the U.S. Government.

Request for U.S. Reply--Tehran radio carried the text of a message sent by the Iranian Foreign Ministry to the Algerian ambassador in Washington asking him to file an "official request" with the U.S. Government to "reply to the note sent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the English and Persian texts of which it has already received, as soon as possible and to inform the world of this response through the mass media." The message also stated that President Carter's note of 3 November--sent before the U.S. receipt of Iran's official note--was "in some details at variance with the ratifications" of the Majlis.

In a 4 November interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said that President Carter had sent a message commenting on the Majlis decision in "general terms" but that Iran has not received "any replies since we telexed the text of the resolution." Asked what he thought the U.S. reply would be, Raja'i said: "When one considers the fact that they claim to be willing to resolve the issue, then they are bound to give a positive reply."

Government Involvement--Speaking to a Tehran radio reporter on 4 November, Prime Minister Raja'i said the government "sincerely accepts" the students' decision on the transfer of custody of the hostages. He asked the students to "inform the government of their views as much as possible" and said it will "take over the responsibility of keeping these spies." Raja'i added that the government does not yet have custody of any of the hostages, as the "necessary steps have not been taken yet."

In a 3 November interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said the government will form a committee comprising representatives of the various ministries involved in one way or another with the hostages problem because of the terms of release. The committee will be headed by Minister Without Portfolio Behzad Navabi and, according to Raja'i, in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry will "study the issue independently and take the necessary steps to free the hostages as the conditions are fulfilled."

Algerian Role--According to Stockholm radio, the Iranian prime minister's office denied reports that Prime Minister Raja'i has asked Algeria to take "responsibility" for the hostages and said Raja'i has only asked the Algerian ambassador to act as a "mediator" in contacts with the United States. Tehran radio had earlier reported that Raja'i, at a 3 November meeting with the Algerian ambassador, had asked the Algerian Government to "take over" the "issue of the hostages." Monitored Algiers radio broadcasts have not mentioned Algeria's role in these recent developments in the hostage situation.

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA, reported that the PLO has turned down an Iranian request to act as a "mediator" between Iran and the United States "out of concern" for its relations with Iraq. The paper said Algeria was asked to act as a go-between after the PLO refusal.

Khomeyni Speech--Tehran radio carried the text of Ayatollah Khomeyni's 3 November address to the students holding the hostages in which he told them that their proposal to "hand over the situation to the government" was the "correct thing to do." Khomeyni congratulated the students for occupying the embassy and taking the hostages in reaction to all the "hardships" suffered by the Iranian people at the hands of the "corrupt power" and noted that as a result of this action it was learned that the U.S. diplomats "were not simply members of a normal embassy" but had created a "center of conspiracy" that was interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. He said the actions of the students who have held "these corrupt individuals" culminated in the "destruction of the ideas instilled in the minds of the people, in the minds and hearts of governments, about the big powers." He went on to say that the occupation of the embassy and the taking of the hostages also ended the "misconceptions" of people who, influenced by "raw propaganda," feared that if Iran did not immediately hand over the Americans and offer an apology, then "such or such a thing would happen." He noted that the "spies" had been "imprisoned" for a year "without anything happening" and that Iran's markets, economy and agriculture are still intact, and he declared that the "value" of the students' action lay in the "destruction of this great idol" and in the fact that it had taken the fear out of the "oppressed" of the world and made them become "aware" of themselves. Khomeyni also congratulated the students on their care of the hostages, saying that "from what I have repeatedly heard, you have treated them very well," in accordance with Islamic custom.

U.S. Embassy Ceremony--In their 152d statement, carried by Tehran radio, the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" announced that the "special program" inside the U.S. Embassy on the morning of 4 November would include speeches by Musavi Kho'ini, a student stationed at the embassy and Prime Minister Raja'i.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iraqi forces trying to put Abadan under siege by cutting off its road links with the outside have been pushed back a few kilometers to the south of the city where they had earlier penetrated the Iranian perimeter. Later reports carried by the radio said Iraqi troops attempting to force their way into the city had been "annihilated" and that more than 100 enemy soldiers had been killed in clashes in the Abadan area on 2 and 3 November. The radio also reported that residential areas of Abadan have been subjected to heavy mortar fire and that a "severe" artillery battle is continuing in the northern reaches of the city on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis. In a statement to ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said that Abadan's supply lines are "practically cut" and that the city is "completely isolated and encircled" by Iraqi fire. Baghdad radio further reported Khayrallah as saying that Ahvaz is also being surrounded and that it is now considered "militarily overrun." According to Tehran radio, Iranian forces are still in "complete control" of the eastern sector of Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) and are preventing the Iraqis from crossing the bridge into that part of the city.

On other fronts, Tehran radio reported successful clashes with the Iraqis in Ilam, Dezful and Gilan-e Gharb, continued fighting in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, Naftshahr, Kan-e Shahr and Shur-e Shirin, and an Iranian victory in the Mehran region where the enemy suffered heavy casualties. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian aircraft had destroyed 45 percent of the radar facilities and 50 percent of the oil installations and docks in Al-Faw. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, made no mention of the raid on Al-Faw but reported Iranian air attacks on civilian areas in Maysan, As-Sulamaniyah and At-Ta'mim. They also said Iraqi planes had scored direct hits on "vital installations" north of Ahvaz and attacked enemy concentrations east of Hamadiyeh and northwest of Mahabad and that Iraqi forces had destoyed fuel depots and gas pipelines in the Abadan area.

Tehran radio reported that the Supreme Defense Council held a meeting on the evening of 3 November at an undisclosed town in Khuzestan and discussed the military situation and the "confrontation methods" being employed to fight the Iraqis. According to the radio, the meeting was attended by, among others, the president, the prime minister, the defense minister, the Majlis speaker and the acting chief of staff.

According to AFP, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said in a press conference that Iran has decided not to buy U.S. arms and declared that it will find armaments "elsewhere" without "losing its independence." Tehran radio's report on the press conference made no mention of Rafsanjani's remarks on U.S. weapons.

Mediation Efforts--The Yugoslav press agency TANJUG carried an "official statement" issued by the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Pakistan, the PLO, Yugoslavia and Zambia at the close of their meeting in Belgrade held to further the nonaligned effort to constitute a good-will mission at the ministerial level to find a solution to the conflict. The statement said the ministers expressed their readiness to visit Baghdad and Tehran at the "invitation" of the Iraqi and Iranian governments or to take "any other step" to help resolve the dispute. In the meantime, the statement said, the ministers had agreed that Cuba and the PLO should continue consultations with the two parties on the formation and composition of the good-will mission and decided to meet again in New Delhi on a date to be determined later.

OPEC Conference

Baghdad radio carried an Iraqi Government statement stating that as a result of "racist Persian aggression" and Iran's rejection of a cease-fire, it has "approved" a proposal submitted by several OPEC member states to postpone the OPEC summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad. The statement said Iraq reserved its right to host the conference in Baghdad at a date to be agreed upon by the member states.

Syria

According to Damascus radio, the People's Assembly ratified the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty on 3 November. Speaking to the assembly, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Syria entered into the treaty for the "sake of making Syria strong" and rejected "contentions of the Western press" that his government had taken this step to help it end its "domestic isolation from the masses," claiming that Syria had defeated internal plots due to the people's solidarity and the cohesion of the masses. He went on to declare that by ratifying the treaty Syria is boosting the world's national liberation movement and thus strengthening the nonaligned movement. Khaddam concluded by stating that Syria's policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other communist countries is a "principled" and "tenacious" one and a "component" of the country's "strategy."

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PARTY, GOVERNMENT MEETINGS COMMEMORATE KARMAL VISIT TO USSR

Defense Ministry Meeting

LD021608 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, to our friendly, neighboring country, the USSR, a big meeting was held this morning at the conference hall of the Ministry of Defense by the commanders of the DRA Armed Forces central garrison, the division commanders and the political chiefs of that ministry.

Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium and Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and chairman of the PDPA Central Committee Department of Justice and Defense, attended this meeting.

The meeting opened with the playing of the DRA national anthem and then Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of defense and member of the party Central Committee and the Revolution Council, presented a brief report concerning the visit of Babrak Karmal and his entourage. He read the DRA-USSR joint statement. After that, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray made a comprehensive speech regarding the visit of Babrak Karmal and concerning still further assistance by the USSR to revolutinary Afghanistan and its results. He spoke about the results of talks by the leaders and delegations of the two friendly countries. Following this, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader threw light on this historic visit and its positive results. He drew the attention of armed forces personnel to their critical and important duties at this historic stage.

At the beginning of the meeting a resolution addressed to the party Central Committee and the Revolution Council in the name of Babrak Karmal was read by Khalil, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the central garrison. This resolution states: We, the personnel of the DRA Armed Forces, are ready for every kind of sacrifice in pursuance of the guidance and resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum concerning the total elimination of the exported counterrevolutionary rebel bands from abroad, the construction of a new society and the attainment of a peaceful and blossoming life for the homeland toilers and the secure and complete defense of the homeland and the revolution.

More Meetings

LD031734 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Out of respect for and in celebration of the official and friendly visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, meetings were again held today in a number of military units and cultural institutions. At these meetings, which were held with the cooperation of the party activists and primary organizations, the texts of the speeches by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were delivered at the Kremlin and also the joint statement of the DRA and the USSR were read.

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM PARTY, MEDICAL VISITS TO USSR, GDR

Central Committee Member Returns

LD312312 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the PDPA Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee organization, who had gone to the USSR on a friendly and official visit at the invitation of some party members of the USSR, returned home today.

He was welcomed by some members of the PDPA Central Committee at Kabul International Airport.

Pashtun Leader Welcomed

LD311848 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the great leader of the Pashtuns who had gone to the USSR for medical examinations and treatment, returned this afternoon to Kabul. At Kabul International Airport, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo and the secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee, and members of the Presidium of the Revolution Council; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and the minister of training and education; a number of members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council, and the Council of Ministers; some high-ranking party and government officials and the ambassador of the USSR in Kabul, welcomed Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan.

Deputy Premier Keshtmand Home

LD311955 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, who headed a delegation of the PDPA--which also included Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the International Relations Commission of the party Central Committee--to the international theoretical conference on the joint struggle of the labor movement and the national-liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress, which was organized in Berlin, returned home today.

The following were present at Kabul International Airport to welcome Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and his entourage: Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo, secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Presidium of the Revolution Council; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolution Council and minister of planning and education; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general; members of the party Central Committee; a number of the members of the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers; some high-ranking party and government officials and the ambassador of the USSR in Kabul.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand told the BAKHTAR correspondent: This conference, which took place from 20 to 25 October in the capital of the GDR, was attended by representatives of 116 workers parties and progressive and national-liberation movements who talked over issues of interest in an atmosphere of comradely sincerity.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: What was of most interest in this conference was the expression of comradely solidarity and firm support for the revolution of the masses in Afghanistan, especially after its new stage of development. He added: The decisive majority of the participants supported the stand of the Afghan people and the assistance of the fraternal USSR in their struggle to defend their gains.

The Berlin conference concentrated on three areas: The relation of the struggle for peace and socialism and the struggle for national independence to imperialism; the struggle against neocolonialism and for democratic international economic relations; and the relations and methods of struggle for national and social independence.

The vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister added: At this large conference, which was organized by the SED Central Committee and the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the participants warmly welcomed the participation of the PDPA.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: The meeting with Eric Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, which took place in an atmosphere of great sincerity, was of importance in bringing even further together and strengthening the fraternal relations between the parties and the people of the two countries.

The vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister concluded by expressing appreciation for the hospitality of the party and government authorities of the GDR. Included in this Afghan delegation were Mohammad Rahim Ref't, member of the party Central Committee International Relations Commission, and Mohammad Shafi'.

BAKHTAR DENIES ATTACK ON PAKISTAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD011942 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] BAKHTAR, after contacting the relevant authorities regarding the false claims of the imperialist press and the reactionary and militarist circles of Pakistan concerning the allegation that helicopters of the DRA Armed Forces recently crossed the border and bombed the so-called refugee camps on the other side of the border and inflicted injuries in refugees, writes as follows:

This is not the first time that the lying organizations of the West and the reactionary militarist circles of Pakistan have embarked on such tales. In the past such claims have been concocted by the imperialists and the reactionary militarists of Pakistan. These claims have always been rejected, in time, by Afghanistan. It is once again pointed out that the recent claim of imperialist propaganda organizations and the militarists of Pakistan is nothing but a falsehood, based on groundless accusations. Peaceful Afghanistan has no aggressive intentions vis-a-vis others. On the contrary, it is imperialism and the militarist reactionaries in Pakistan who, by equipping, training and sending murderers, terrorists and thieves to our country, interfere blatantly and in practice in the internal affairs of independent, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

AFP REPORTS ON RESURGENCE OF FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

BK031604 Hong Kong AFP in English 1551 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 3 Nov (AFP)--Fighting has surged up again "in the four corners" of Afghanistan after a lull of several weeks, rebel movements based in this Pakistani city said today.

Though there have been signs a Soviet offensive was shaping up in the eastern province of Konarha, the Hezb-i-Islami Movement said Muslim resistance fighters attacked on several occasions columns of Soviet and Afghan troops trying to occupy Laghman Province, also in the east. Hezb-i-Islami claimed that nearly 200 Afghan and Soviet soldiers were killed and eight tanks knocked out in the latest clash, on 29 Oct in the (Alishain) district.

On the same day, Hezb-i-Islami's men destroyed two tanks in a four-hour fight in Ghazni Province south of Kabul, the movement affirmed. In a series of guerrilla raids in the southern Province of Lowgar, a group of Soviet soldiers were surprised in a bazaar and others were captured while eating a meal, Hezb-i-Islami said.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Khomeyni Speech to Students

LD031416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Muslim student followers of the imam's policy at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran in Tehran 3 November--recorded, duration 55 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Among the practices of big powers, the superpowers and their followers, small governments, among the things they do to achieve their end is that they try to create fear among nations. Small governments are creating fear among themselves. You know that during the period when Mohammad Reza usurped the Iranian Government, SAVAK launched such a propaganda campaign that every family was under the illusion that should it utter one word against the government or the deposed shah, SAVAK would hear it and take action on it. This fear was spread among all classes of the nation through their extensive propaganda that any person might belong to SAVAK, that even inside family circles if anything is said, it might be reported to SAVAK, and then SAVAK might do this or that. The leaders used to encourage this situation in their own country, so much so that during the shah's regime, there was such a fear that two brothers would fear each other, or a father would fear his father and vice versa. They were all afraid that no matter what they said they might cause trouble, might lead to execution, imprisonment and so forth.

As for the big governments, they are satans and their circle of domination was wide. They, too, used to make propaganda to the detriment of all other countries through their governments and with the help of other nations; they used to intimidate and create fear. All countries used to give the impression that should a country utter two words against this or that big power, against America, against the USSR and, earlier, against Britain, then they would resort to certain measures, they would occupy that country and would dominate it. This is a method they have been following for years in order to achieve their end. The thing is that nations also used to believe it; as for small governments in regard to the big ones, they too believed this, thinking that if they uttered a single word against such and such a government, then they would be toppled, would be obliterated, would be subjected to invasion. This is why several years ago, when they issued an ultimatum on some issue, the very tone they used in their ultimatum, the very act of browbeating by these powers would result in imposing certain conditions on the Majlis and the government. It was the same with themselves. As soon as the question of imposing martial law was raised, the people, in their fear, would be completely intimidated.

From the very beginning, we thought we had to end this fear; this was a lie and intimidation far from reality. We concluded that the relationship between the truth of the matter and propaganda was one to several hundred; that it was propaganda being further fanned to create fear among the people and all other governments. It seemed to us that if a nation wanted to succeed and stand up to a government or big governments, we had to smash these idols. The idea was to aim at those at the top, and then through negotiations persuade them to remove the problem from the people so that they could not say anything against such a power...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence]

Gradually, the people began to feel that things were not as they appeared; that it was not a case of suffering the consequences of saying something against the elite.

Subsequently, you saw that even when the question of the little man [the shah] was raised nothing happened; that even if some problem emerged, it was a problem which could be solved. You saw that when they declared martial law, the people ignored it and violated the martial law.

The important thing is that the fear they have created in the hearts of nations is something which can be crushed. One of the things they do is to scare everyone into believing that no one can isolate oneself from these two superpowers in the world and remain independent; that one must either join the Eastern or Western bloc; that there is no alternative to these two options. Therefore, if it so happened that someone began entertaining the idea that he is a human being, that he is independent; this would be the wrong course; it is sheer imagination, devoid of any reality. However, when nations slowly began to become aware of themselves, they realized that things were not the way they seemed to be. You noticed Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan; a weak but lively nation is enjoying the encounter with the USSR with strength of faith. Although the usurping Afghan Government is collaborating with the USSR and certain other leftwing parties, the brave Afghan youth stood up to them. For some time now they have been posing problems for the USSR to the extent that one can say that they have defeated the USSR politically. This is in line with the idea that it is not true that if the USSR invades a place, no one can say anything to that government; that one must submit to it 100 percent. If America becomes (?angry) then a country, for instance Iran, will be totally destroyed and annihilated. This problem is now gradually being settled.

As for the accursed Pahlavi regime, as you witnessed, it was your cries, the cry of the youth, men, and the uprising by the nation which made them [the superpowers] unable to keep the shah in power; this was despite all the might they enjoyed (?in action and in reserve), but your cries, your unity of expression, defeated them. This proved that we were not going to be destroyed if we uttered a word against them. They had created fear through their propaganda and were doing their job because of this fear. In the past, the people, on the basis of this fear, used to stand by, remaining indifferent and fearful, while they took advantage of this, although they were not powerful enough to destroy a nation. But the Iranian nation smashed this and destroyed the regime.

As for the big powers, the same thing applies; the same thing applied in the past as well. Their intimidation was superior to their might. Let us look at a case where a small country says something contrary to the wishes of the USSR or America. In such a case it would have sufficed for America or the USSR to try to browbeat it, and this would have ended the problem. Or, for example, when Britain was more powerful than others it was enough to send a ship into Iranian waters; this would have been enough to stop the Majlis and the government from daring to utter a word and they would impose their wishes. This practice, too, was smashed in Iran.

Under the former regime it was unimaginable for anyone to go to the U.S. Embassy, to assault the U.S. Embassy. How was it possible for a nation lacking everything, for young people having nothing in their hands, to go and attack the U.S. Embassy, even to throw a stone; if anything like that had happened, then both the Iranian nation and government would have been destroyed. These were the things they had cunningly instilled in people's minds through propaganda; they had made the people oblivious to their national, Islamic and humanitarian power.

However, we saw our young people's reaction to all of these hardships suffered by our nation from the hands of this corrupt power; so our young people attacked it and captured its staff, without anything happening.

The outcome of this action ended their propaganda and clamor that should anyone attack the U.S. Embassy, anyone draw a line on the wall of the embassy, such and such a thing would happen. Well, you did just that, you occupied the place and later it was learned that they [the embassy staff] were not simply members of a normal embassy; they had created a center of conspiracy which was interfering in the affairs of our country; past governments, wittingly or unwittingly, had to follow them and consult them about anything they were going to do. We saw this in Mohammad Reza, when he said that a list of Majlis deputies [to be elected] used to be forwarded from the embassy, and that he had to comply with it.

The service rendered by these young people, who went there, occupied it and smashed it and held these corrupt individuals, was an act which culminated in the destruction of the ideas instilled in the minds of people, in the minds and hearts of governments, about the big powers. This is a very valuable point for our nation, even if our nation has to put up with hardship or hunger to achieve it. The value of this action has no bearing on our going hungry or [words indistinct]; the value of this act is the fact that you smashed the idol they had created, which had a political value. There was a political aspect to this act which overshadows all other values.

Those who believe that because of their actions we are facing an impasse are wrong. Those lacking...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] Well, there are some groups which brand you pro-American. [laughter from the audience] Our guard corps says they are pro-American. They are reactionaries. Those groups are helpless, they are hopeless. [more laughter] However, certain people who are concerned about our country and their own country, who oppose all alien systems, these people were influenced by some raw propaganda, believing that if we do not immediately hand over these spies to America and we do not offer an apology, then such or such a thing would happen. The value of this action was that it ended these misconceptions.

It has been 1 year since you imprisoned these spies, these conspirators and these criminals without anything happening. We have our markets and our economy intact and after they did whatever they could. They tried to intimidate us, but we saw 1 year after this action our markets are still intact and our agriculture is still intact, as well as other things. Nothing happened. This is the value of the act. The value of this act was the destruction of this great idol they had created for nations.

The value attached to the Afghan guerrillas is in the fact that they smashed the idols created for them--that should anyone utter a word against the USSR, then he should suffer the consequences. They smashed this. The Afghan guerrillas, in the face of all the forces deployed by that big power and the opposition of their own government, smashed this great idol that had been created for other nations. We cannot quantify our action here and their action there. Even if half of our nation was to die, it would still have been worth it because it is not a question of filling the stomach; we should not sit in mourning because we may run out of wheat.

I remember 50 to 60 years ago, when we used to travel by donkey; in those days there was no electricity, no facilities, the people used to live like that.

What is of value to us, above all, is Islam, which supports everything. We did not rise for the sake of our stomachs, so that if its gratification were to be stopped someday, we would curl up in corner. We have risen for the sake of Islam, the same way the most blessed prophet did at the dawn of Islam. We have not been subjected to hardships and toil as great as he suffered.

Our business remains intact, and it is reported that there is even more fruit available now than before. Our essential foodstuffs are available and we have no problems of this kind whatsoever. The main thing is that we have a nation in which everyone has become aware; it has smashed that fear. The fear that made no one dare object if a single policeman ordered the whole bazaar closed has been smashed. The people raised their voices and with their cries smashed the power that prevailed here, smashed the powers that existed.

When we have a nation of over 30 million people, when we have a nation in which we have 20 million youth who are happy to be martyrs [Khomeyni does not finish sentence] An old man of 70 or 80 came here and talked to me and he stood before all the ministers [as heard]...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] The second time he came here, he was crying--I saw his tears. He said he wanted to fight in the war. I told him: You and I should pray. There are youth, praise be to God, who can do that.

We have our youth, our old people, our women, our children--everyone no longer wants to put up with superpowers...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] Of course, a nation like this should also prepare itself for every eventuality; it is standing against the world's great powers. Do not be afraid of their intimidation all that much. But you should prepare yourselves for unbridled actions. You should be prepared in advance for what is to come. You have done a worthy deed; you have done a great deed, so much so that the whole world is looking at you in awe.

Someone who has undertaken such a great task should not imagine that now that we have thrown out one person, another person will take his place the next day. No, there will not be such a thing. We are prepared, and we should be prepared to make as much sacrifice as the value of our actions demands. We have not yet been subjected to the kind of economic problems the most blessed prophet experienced over the years he was active. They [the prophet and his supporters in the early days of Islam] did not even have their daily bread. They used to smuggle odd things for them to eat to stay alive, and with difficulty. But the action was worthy enough to justify all this, to put up with all this.

Nothing has happened to us yet. Granted, there is a bit of a war in a corner of our country, and they [the enemy forces] are being crushed. We should also be prepared to crush any other Satan who turns up tomorrow. We want to be alive; we want to safeguard our honor; we want to safeguard the dear Islam which encompasses everything--independence, freedom, honor. We want to safeguard the blessed Koran. And this is worth the destruction of all of us.

Are we above the prophet? Are we above his holiness the mahdi? They sacrificed everything for the sake of their objective. But we have power at our disposal now. They did not have much power. His holiness the prophet, may God's greetings be upon him and his followers, [shouts of "God is great"] in the days when he was hiding from his opponents, had no one on his side. There was only a handful of people, and even these were living in fear. We have not come to that, yet. Even when he graciously went to Medina he suffered so much hardship and faced so many difficulties. But we have suffered none of this.

You should not fear war. The most blessed prophet has waged wars for the sake of Islam. His holiness the amir [Imam 'Ali, the first imam of the Shi'ites] has waged war for the sake of Islam. There were several wars in the course of a few years during the early days of Islam. We should prepare ourselves for wars. We have power on our side. We have the youth. We have a nation which, in unity of expression and with reliance upon the all-blessed, the most exalted God, can achieve everything. We are not afraid of any problems.

Those who are trying to instill fear in you are the same people who created fear in you under the deposed shah, and it was because of that fear that he was able to stay on the throne, as it were. When this fear was smashed we saw, in fact, that it was hollow. The same applies to other powers. You should not imagine there is a great deal of difference between them.

The main point is that you should be united among yourselves. The main think is that our armed forces--may God give them victory, God willing--should be united. The guards corps and other members of the armed forces should regard themselves as one. All you are now working toward the same end: namely, to keep your country independent and free, not to be anyone's servant, to be able to perserve your honor. All the members of the armed forces, whoever they may be, anyone who went to the front from the nation--you should all be united in harmony.

If you are in harmony, if all of you act in the same manner and if you have a single commander who will act according to a plan, you should be confident of victory and no power can stand against you because your power emanates from the nation. When an army relies on the great support of the nation it will gain such strength that no power can withstand it.

Our army, our armed forces, our pasadaran enjoy the support of the whole nation. You can see right now that our entire country is at war. Even the girls are serving the war effort. In a country where the army is united with the nation, where the pasadaran and others are all brothers, where everyone is serving the nation--what is there to fear for such a nation, for the nation supports them. You should be assured of this.

How long have we been subjected to the economic blockade? What happened? What difficulty has the economic blockade caused, for instance? They imagined that something dire would happen if we were unable to buy this or that from the United States. No, we have plenty here. America has stockpiled it for us here. [laughter] These things are acts of God. It is an act of God that for 50 years, for 25 years America has worked hard, thinking, of course, this is its own country. Of course, they looted our oil and brought in large quantities of arms for us. Under many of this country's mountains there are arms belonging to the nation. And these are the arms that the enemy had put together for himself and they are ours now. [cries of "God is great"]

The main thing is that we should know ourselves and our armed forces, and the nation should become one. If they are all one and support one another, no power will be able to smash them. These great powers are facing enough difficulties of their own to make them unable to handle these matters very well. Each is confronting the other. It is being said that when wolves want to sleep at night they sleep in a circle facing each other. [laughter] This is because they are afraid that if one of them drops its guard the others would jump on it and eat it up.

The situation is now such that if the United States wanted to do something, whether it likes it or not, there is another wolf with its eyes fixed on the United States. The same applies to the other one and the other one; so one wolf is watching another. God keeps oppressors busy with each other. You should not believe that if America wants to do something it can go ahead and do it. It has been 1 year now that our dear youth--of course, they suffered hardship and they made efforts and they will receive absolution on the day of judgement, from the most blessed, most exalted God. I should not thank them alone. Their deeds are worthy before God. It has been 1 year since they went there and occupied it. They [the Americans] said a good deal and imposed an economic blockade, and did this and did that. But the nation has stood firm and it finds nothing wrong with it. The same would be true if it went on for 10 years.

The value of the action lies in the fact that it takes the fear out of the minds of the masses throughout the world, the oppressed the world over. They have become aware of themselves; they have already done so.

They keep saying that we are isolated. What were you when you were not isolated? You were a dependent, weak and helpless nation when one policeman could rule over the big bazaar in Tehran. At that time we were not isolated. The meaning of not being isolated was that we had relations with America, with the Soviet Union and so and so. What are we now when we are isolated?

Now when we are isolated our youth have arisen and have occupied the American Embassy and have seized the 50 odd spies and have kept them; and you have treated them in a humane way. From what I have repeatedly heard, you have treated them very well and this is in accordance with Islamic manners. Now that we are isolated, our bazaar is still functioning and everyone lives in dignity and respect and no one can treat anyone unjustly. No one can come and tell you to close your shops, that you should close the bazaar through force. No one can come and tell you to put flags everywhere, now that we are isolated ourselves and independent.

When one is isolated one discovers himself. Yesterday some--two or three--young persons came and showed me a rifle and said that they had made it themselves and that they had shown it to the army and they said that it was correct and good and that they would make the means for it [presumably produce it]. If we were not isolated they never would have thought of doing such things. Now that you are isolated you are thinking of doing your own works.

Not being isolated means being dependent upon others. It means being in bondage. The meaning of our isolation is that our relations with others are severed and that we are not the servants of others. They keep coming to us and saying: Come and put our relations right. We are prepared in any way. How? We knew that [words indistinct]. Of course, if they respected one another, all nations would be brothers. This is not the issue.

We are not frightened of isolation. We welcome such an isolation which forces us to think about our own affairs. When we are not isolated we are dependent upon others. Our hands are extended toward others for whatever we want. We want to get wheat from them. We want to get our food from them. We want them to come and build our industries for us. Everything we have is in their hands. As long as the nation is like this, it cannot possess anything. It cannot be independent economically. It cannot be independent militarily. It cannot be independent socially. When we are isolated we can be all of these things. When we are isolated we believe that we should administer our own agriculture, so that we are not in need of others, because when we are isolated others will not give us anything. When a nation believes that others will not give it food, it will be able to decide to make its own. But as long as we think that we have supporters that will provide for us, we are dependent. Those who have 10 or 15 servants around them, who become lazy and cannot do anything, do their own work when taken to prison, because they have been isolated. When one is isolated he can advance, he can become progressive. A nation which is not isolated cannot advance on its path. The country which is not isolated is a country which is dependent upon others; its food comes from others, its cars come from others, its electricity comes from others. Such a nation will be in bondage right to the end. You cannot become independent until you become isolated. Why should we be afraid of isolation?

When we were not isolated we had all kinds of problems, but now that we are isolated, we are independent. Now everyone is his own master and is not under the yoke of someone else. Can any embassy--whatever embassy it is--impose something upon our government? We are not isolated. We only imagine that we are isolated. For those who do not want us to be isolated, it means that we should be a slave right to the very end and have a master.

God knows, when I saw somewhere, in one of the newspapers, a photograph of Mohammad Reza, who had stood in America in front of one of its presidents like a child and the president had taken off his glasses and was looking like this towards him...[Khomeyni is interrupted by shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] Even now there may be people like him in other parts of the world. There are such people--a person who says: I am so and so, and I want to bring my country to such and such a place and to make it more advanced than Japan. He was such a weak and impotent person when he went to America--when after so many formalities they allowed him to go there--and he stood there next to that [words indistinct] and that man does not even look at his face; he took his glasses off and stood there looking like that; God knows that this lack of isolation is much worse than any isolation for a nation. [Words indistinct] was not isolated? Do the gentlemen wish us to be like that? We welcome this isolation which these gentlemen are talking about. As long as there is not isolation, your thoughts will not be activated. Your brains are not smaller than American brains, but they have taken you out of isolation and have created contacts for you so that you will not be independent until the day of resurrection; so that you are dependent; so that your thoughts may not be activated; so that your brains may dry up and so that you cannot act at all. If our brains had worked, the condition of our country would be different from what it is now; but they did not allow our brains to work. They brought everything. They took our underground wealth and our property and brought everything in case we had thoughts of creating an industry.

Why should we not sever our links with the world--these links which drag us toward real isolation, that keep us from becoming industrialized and creating an industrialized country. We cannot be independent, and we cannot be free, and these are among God's greatest gifts. Compare our country today when we are isolated and our country 10 years ago. Compare them and think. Don't keep saying that we do not have anything. We have human beings. We have men. We have young people. We have young people who are withstanding the powers with all their strength. What does it mean that we do not have anything? We have everything. We have all of this extensive land. We have so many mines. What does it mean that we do not have anything? We have everything. Only our not being isolated has brought us to a situation where we have to extend our hands to others for everything. We should endure hardships for a few years so that we can stand on our own feet and become human beings. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

The superpowers have now been broken. Proof of that is that it has been a year since our youth occupied the American Embassy. The historical value of that act is very great. Imagine that this wretched servant, this wretched Saddam who is destroying his own nation and who is imposing so much upon his nation, imagine that he has made a futile attack. We have patience. Our nation and our youth for 50 or 60 years have been under the yoke of such issues and such problems. We are used to hardships. Our youth are used to these hardships. Now that they have found themselves and are independent, they will withstand with all their strength, even if this war lasts for 20 years.

[Shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] However, he is rotten. The fact that he fires missiles is due to the fact that he is not able to confront them, he comes from afar and fires missiles. This man who is committing these crimes and vainly imagines that he can frighten our nation is doing so because he has no strength to confront our youth. They are suffering casualties and damage everywhere and his futile thoughts, his nerves which have been completely shaken do not allow him to get a grip on himself and realize what he is doing. Even there, in Iraq itself, he has become rotten. He has lost face in all countries of the world.

Of course, Baghdad radio and the newspapers of Baghdad make a lot of propaganda. There is a great deal of noise. However, see what has happened to him in the world. In all the countries of the world they have lost their political honor. Islamic manners have also been lost. In Iraq itself the nation is opposed to him, and the people have slowly started to complain. There are signs of this. The difference between our government and our security forces and those people is that the Iranians are from the nation, they are with the nation and the nation is with them. The proof is that they are fighting. May God protect them. Assistance is coming from all over Iran. See if you can find one village in Iraq that helps like this. With force they give. They plunder them and take by force; but you cannot find one village in Iraq where the youth and women bake bread and make packages. Of whom is such a nation frightened? Why should it be frightened? We have God. We have Islam. We are acting for God. Why should a person who is acting for God be frightened? Of whom should he be frightened? Those people should be frightened that when they leave here, hell will be their abode. Our youth who are fighting for the sake of God have their reward with God. Can one work for the sake of God and have God, the Almighty, the all blessed, not recompense him? If you are martyred, God willing, you will be associated with the martyrs of the dawn of Islam.

May God protect all of you. As that gentleman [not further identified] said, I thank you for your endeavors. I should not thank you, because it is your country, and you have acted on your own behalf. Your actions are worth a lot. Now that the Majlis has performed its task, you want to hand over the situation to the government. This is the correct thing to do. God willing, wherever you are at the fronts, I hope you are well. I hope that with strength you will dominate all the satans. May God's greetings and blessings by upon you.

Foreign Ministry Note

LD041140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1113 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a message asked the Algerian ambassador in Washington to ask the U.S. Government to announce its response to the notes sent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as soon as possible and to inform the world through the mass media. According to the Central News Bureau, the text of the message sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and put at the disposal of the bureau guarding Iranian interests at the Algerian Embassy in Washington is as follows:

The Swiss Embassy in Tehran today submitted a note to this ministry from the U.S. Government dated 3 November 1980 before the U.S. officials had received the official note from the Iranian Government regarding the decisions made by the Islamic Majlis. This note is in some details at variance with the ratifications made by the Islamic Majlis of Iran. Therefore, the honorable ambassador is requested to file an official request with the Government of the United States for a reply to the note sent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the English and Persian texts of which it has already received, as soon as possible and to inform the world of this response through the mass media.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, OTHER ISSUES

LD041124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i by a reporter of the Voice of the Islamic Republic at the close of a special ceremony held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on 4 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are at the den of espionage now, and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni have come to the den of espionage to take part in the ceremonies commemorating 4 November.

We will take advantage of this opportunity to discuss a few points with Mr Raja'i. Mr Raja'i, would you please comment on the new developments regarding the transfer of the responsibility for keeping the hostages to the government?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the decision made by the Majlis and the audience granted to these children by the imam when they proposed this transfer, the government sincerely accepts this mission. I believe that from now on these children should inform the government of their views as much as possible, and the government will take over the responsibility of keeping these spies, these hostages.

[Question] Would you please tell us if any of them are already in the hands of the government?

[Answer] No, because the necessary steps have not been taken yet.

[Question] Would you please tell us if the United States has replied to the decisions taken by the Iranian Government and the Majlis?

[Answer] Carter has sent a message in which he commented on the issue in general terms, but we have not received any replies since we telexed the text of the resolution.

[Question] Is the (?mediator) between Iran and the United States going to be the Algerian Government or the United Nations?

[Answer] Naturally, when there is a revolutionary and Muslim government like Algeria, we would prefer to choose that government.

[Question] Do you think the response to be made by America will be positive?

[Answer] When one considers the fact that they claim to be willing to resolve the issue, then they are bound to give a positive reply. If they don't, however, we have not changed anything. [as heard]

[Question] Mr Raja'i, do you agree with the decisions made by the Majlis and the (?revolution) or do you hold different views from the government with regard to this issue?

[Answer] No, the government has always held a decisive position and has always announced this everywhere, and we will announce this while the Majlis resolution and the imam's views are being implemented.

Tondguyan Kidnapping, Hostages

JN031827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that in an interview today with the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Prime Minister Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i made clarifications regarding the kidnapping of Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan and the other Iranian hostages. Asked whether the government has taken certain measures regarding the kidnapping of the oil minister, Brother Raja'i replied:

Through this war which is imposed upon us, the agent Ba'thist government is detaining unarmed individuals and regarding them as prisoners of war. The best example of this is what happened to Brother Tondguyan, who had gone to the south of the country to inspect the oil regions where the oil company workers are employed. He was kidnapped by agents of the criminal Ba'thist regime in Iraq. We are extremely worried about him, we do not have any information about his fate. What we have been able to do is to take measures through the International Red Cross.

Brother Raja'i expressed hope that the brother prisoners will be released soon by the mercenaries of the agent Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

Regarding the government's measures on the hostages, after the subject was raised at the Islamic Majlis, Brother Raja'i said: We have delegated several groups in the various ministries, under the supervision of the minister of state and in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry, to take measures to release the hostages, in accordance with the circumstances of the situation.

Interministry Group to Take Charge

LD031803 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Interview granted by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Iranian prime minister, to unnamed Tehran radio reporter on morning of 3 November, place not specified--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, the kidnapping of Brother Tondguyan, the minister of oil, the resolution of the hostage issue, and the land reform led us to interview the prime minister, Mr Raja'i. We thank you, Mr Prime Minister. Bearing in mind that Brother Tondguyan, the minister of oil, has been kidnapped by the mercenary agents of the Iraqi Ba'th, what is the stance taken by the government with respect to this issue and what steps have been taken?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We have explained several times that the Government of Iraq, in this war it has imposed on us, has begun capturing people in the street and counting them as prisoners of war and releases statistics to that effect. A revealing example of this is this instance, when our Brother Tondguyan, who had gone to inspect the battle areas and the condition of Oil Ministry employees in this region [words indistinct] and was kidnapped by the Iraqi agents. They have counted him as a prisoner of war and have taken him away. We are very worried for all our brothers who have been taken, and in fact the kidnapping of Tondguyan is clear evidence that civilians have been taken by the Iraqi Government. We do not have any information on their whereabouts. What we have done is to take steps, through the Red Cross and the Algerian ambassador, who is our mediator, thus both a political step and through the Red Cross. We hope that this will provide us with the means by which we can release our brothers who are being held by the Iraqi Government.

[Question] Now [words indistinct] bearing in mind that the hostage issue has been clarified and responsibility for their safekeeping has been transferred to the government, what does the government intend to do?

[Answer] We intend to form a group from different ministries which are in one way or another involved in the issue because of one or another of the conditions, supervised by the minister without portfolio, who, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will study the issue independently and take the necessary steps to free the hostages as the conditions are fulfilled.

Appointment of Study Group

NC031710 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Nov (AFP)--Moves to free the American hostages will be made in line with progress in achieving the conditions set by the Iranian parliament for their liberation, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said today in a television interview. Mr Raja'i confirmed that a group to handle the matter from the Iranian side was set up today under Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi. "This group will study the problem independently," Mr Raja'i said.

STUDENTS ANNOUNCE CEREMONIES TO MARK 4 NOV ANNIVERSARY

LD031802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1706 GMT 3 Nov 30

[Text] The 152d statement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy was issued tonight in connection with the details of the program for 4 November at the espionage den, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Tomorrow is the anniversary of the capture of the espionage den of America, the anniversary of the crushing of the false (?manifestation) of the great Satan. Tomorrow is the day the criminal United States is frightened of and is mourning because of the glorious gatherings of this great nation on the occasion of the anniversary of the exile of the imam of the nation, and also the anniversary of 4 November, the students day.

The United States finds the triumphant, oppressed nation of Iran in a land which the United States wrongly considered its own land, and in which it thought it had every immunity. As previously announced, the glorification of 4 November and the anniversary of the occupation of the espionage den will continue after the march from the predetermined places, with a special program inside the espionage den, starting at 1000 with the recital of a number of verses from the Koran, followed by a speech by the fighting brother Musavi Kho'ini, a speech by one of the Muslim students stationed at the espionage den, and a speech by the fighting brother, Raja'i.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

RAFSANJANI PRESS CONFERENCE ON HOSTAGES, DEFENSE COUNCIL

LD032220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2103 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Islamic Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a press and media conference at which domestic and foreign reporters were present, talked about different issues. The speaker of the Islamic Majlis talked at this meeting to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, bearing in mind that conditions for the release of the hostages were determined by the Islamic Majlis yesterday, my question is: How are these conditions to be met and what will happen if the American Government does not accept these conditions?

[Answer] It is mentioned in the conditions that if the United States does not accept these conditions then the hostages will be tried and the [word indistinct] officials should prepare themselves for the trial of these hostages. If they do accept these conditions, however, then, the document's implementation will fall upon the government. The government, I have been informed, has assigned groups to study the situation.

[Question] Is there a possibility that they will accept two or three of the four conditions and leave one to be met in time?

[Answer] It has been mentioned that if time is needed to fulfill one or more of the conditions and they do not accept the conditions on this basis then the hostages will be released gradually and when all the conditions are met then all the hostages will be released. [sentence as heard]

[Question] In connection with the present situation with regard to the hostages issue, you know that we do not have a minister of foreign affairs. What steps have been taken by the Majlis in this respect and what are the proposals made by the Majlis to speed up the appointment of a minister of foreign affairs?

[Answer] You are aware that Mr Raja'i has introduced a number of persons to the president so that the president will have a wide choice and to enable him to choose one as the minister of foreign affairs.

In the Majlis, too, a question was filed addressed to the prime minister asking him to attend a Majlis session and explain why the appointment of some of the Cabinet members has been delayed so long.

[Question] A final question: Would you comment on the role played by the Defense Council and would you explain how effective it has been since its formation?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the Defense Council, due to present conditions, has not been able to get involved in the goings on, since immediately after the first night, the first session, Mr Bani-Sadr and the military commanders went to the south and a number of our friends who were here were not able to go because of their commitments in Tehran. Then Mr Raja'i had to go abroad. Of course we did go to the south and held a session there but because of the daily affairs we came to the conclusion that the council could not operate there where we were isolated from the current affairs of the country. We did not have enough (?information) and the facilities available in the capital were lacking. Therefore, we were forced to come to Tehran. Then, because Mr Bani-Sadr was not here, we went to the south once more. We decided that his excellency should come to Tehran and a session be held in Tehran. His excellency did come to Tehran and we had a session in the presence of the imam. It was decided that we have a lengthy session in Tehran in order to be informed in detail on the war and the session was to be held in the presence of his excellency and the military commanders [words indistinct], and now the fact it that the Supreme Defense Council, in its new capacity, has not been able to get deeply involved and [word indistinct] in current affairs. We are now trying to pursue the issue further and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BANI-SADR CHAIRS SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD032224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council tonight held a session chaired by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of all the forces, and in the presence of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemi Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i and Dr Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representatives in the Supreme Defense Council; 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammed Montazeri; Lieutenant General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander in chief of the air force, and Morteza Raza'i, commander of the guards corps in an unspecified town in Khuzestan Province.

At this session the situation in the battlefronts and the confrontation methods employed by the fighters of the revolution against the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist Army were discussed and subjected to an exchange of opinion. According to PARS, the supervisor of PARS and the publicity coordinator of the Supreme Defense Council and some of the military commanders were present at this session, which began at 1800.

RED CRESCENT PURSUING RELEASE OF KIDNAPPED OIL MINISTER

LD040703 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced:

Immediately after learning of the kidnapping of the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and his deputies by agents of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, this society made contacts with representatives of the International Red Cross in Iran and the headquarters of this society in Geneva and protested this breach of international regulations and laws by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq. It was requested that arrangements be made for the immediate release of the brothers kidnapped by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq.

The supervisor of the Red Crescent Society of Iran emphasized that representatives of the International Red Cross have declared that they will seriously pursue the matter in Iraq.

FOREIGN MINISTRY FEARS IRAQIS TORTURE, EXECUTE CIVILIANS

GF031655 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] During a conversation with the office of the television and radio service of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait announced that according to reliable reports from Iraq many Iranian civilians who were abducted from the border regions and transferred to Iraq may be subjected to mass executions by the criminal Ba'thist regime for rejecting humiliation, slavery and cooperation with the enemy. Their number has increased to such an extent recently that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq has not had the chance to torture them before executing them.

MAJLIS GROUP BRIEFS ARAB ENVOYS ON FOREIGN POLICY

JN040741 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Islamic Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee, the ambassadors of fraternal Algeria, Syria and Libya came to the committee offices, where they were briefed on the general outlines of Iranian foreign policy by committee members.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFED BY RAFSANJANI ON WAR

LD032034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, last night at the Majlis building Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani met the Indian minister of foreign affairs, who is also special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, along with the Indian ambassador to Tehran. At this 1-hour meeting the Indian minister of foreign affairs said: Some time ago an envoy of the Iraqi Government came to our country in order to inform Indian officials about the recent war. My trip to Iran and my meetings with Iranian officials are designed to become acquainted with the views held by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the war between Iran and Iraq.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: Our stance is quite clear. We wish to inform you that the Army of the Iraqi Ba'th has embarked on an aggression against our country and the Government of Iraq is the aggressor. In order to prove this point we are willing to provide you with the facilities available to enable you to study the situation and recognize the real aggressor on condition that once the issue is clarified and the aggressor is identified you show the appropriate reaction and cooperate with us to crush the aggressor. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani elaborated on the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the war between Iran and Iraq and other issues and at the end expressed his hope that the countries of the region would take the necessary steps to crush the aggressors.

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

JN040748 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces, yesterday received the special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in one of the cities of Khuzestan. The Indian envoy outlined his government's position on the Iranian-Iraqi war and stressed that his country wants peace and stability to be achieved between Iran and Iraq. The meeting was attended by the Indian ambassador in Tehran.

MONTAZERI SPEAKS TO IRAQI CLERGY ON EXPORTING REVOLUTION

JN041028 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0424 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A number of struggling Iraqi ulema have paid a visit to the great theologian Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. One of the ulema made a speech in which he said:

[Begin recording] We struggling Iraqi ulema thank you for what you have given and are giving to the Islamic revolution in Iraq. God Almighty will not forget your good deed. You are worthy of the great responsibility of supporting and defending the faithful.

O great faqih, O great mojahed: We place all our capabilities and resources at your disposal and under your leadership as well as under the leadership of the heroic imam of the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni, may God protect him. We stood hand-in-hand with you before the triumph of the revolution. Now, God willing, we will again stand hand-in-hand until the overthrow of the traitor and infidel Saddam. [end recording]

His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri then delivered a speech in Persian. The following is the translation of the speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: I thank you very much but do not consider myself worthy of the titles you have given me. I am just a student of theology. Imam Khomeyni, may God support and protect him, was [as heard] our leader and head of our revolution, and we have conducted our activities under his wise leadership. Concerning Iraq, you know that the revolution which has taken place in Iran is an Islamic revolution and that Islam knows no borders, color or language. Therefore, if the revolution succeeds in Iran but does not succeed in Iraq or any other country, our victory will be incomplete.

We share the suffering of our Muslim brothers who are groaning under the yoke of Saddam's regime. It is our duty to cooperate with you and to help you as much as we can. We must extend our fraternal hands to one another so that we can get rid of the evils and crimes of despotic governments in Iraq and other Islamic countries like Egypt and Jordan.

Duty calls upon us to overthrow these governments one after another, God willing. This will not be difficult if there is unity, faith, complete coordination and steadfastness. Victory shall be ours. We call upon you, the great ulema of Lebanon and Iraq, to do all you can to make your voice heard by the Iraqi people so that they can rise against Saddam's government. We are on the threshold of the month of Muharram. The Iraqi people can, with the blessing of the greatest martyr, Imam Hoseyn, may peace be upon him, stage demonstrations against Saddam's regime and puppet government. I am confident that the Iraqi people are ready for an uprising because of the pressure brought upon them and the injustices committed against them. Saddam's despotic government will be overthrown and you will return to Iraq to lead the Iraqi people.

TEHRAN: WESTERN MEDIA CREATE 'WAVE OF HATRED' AGAINST IRAN

LD032314 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] We have witnessed in the past how after all these dastardly U.S. crimes committed in Vietnam and after the exposure of the true nature of Nixon in the world, Carter was all of a sudden depicted as an individual supportive of humanitarianism and human rights, thus changing the American election scene as a publicity round for the exploitation of the so-called human rights issue.

But on the contrary, you have heard throughout the presidential term of Carter's that the United States committed worse types of crime in Palestine, South Lebanon, Iran, Africa and Latin America. The various personalities are suitably masked in order to deceive not only the American people but the whole population of the world when there comes up the issue of the U.S. presidential elections.

Another tactic used in this political and publicity stunt is to divert the public opinion in the United States and Europe to foreign affairs. Application of this tactic has two major advantages for imperialists and Zionists in America and Europe: Firstly, diverting public opinion in these countries to global issues is aimed at lessening their sensitivity to domestic problems. This acts as a cover to the bankruptcy of imperialism and Zionism in fulfilling the needs of the people economically, politically and in humanistic terms. This tactic (?also posed cover in) the crises which culminate from the prevalence of global capitalist system in the form of ever-increasing contrast and the widening gap in various social classes of people in America and Europe. Secondly, (?there is a) [word indistinct] that if this political and publicity drama is a global effort it should be depicted very significantly in order to maintain their traditions as a superpower to make the people of Europe and America sensitive toward issues at a specific period of time and to represent themselves not only as the leader of the United States but also as the so-called leader of the Free World.

It is in this way that we observe that both Carter and Reagan focus the presidential election and the sensitivity of these polls continuously upon Iran and the issue of the American spies held hostage in this country. Both the presidential candidates hardly make any reference to the major economic, political and religious problems of the United States and the crises in European countries which are the result of the continuing imperialist domination in the world. All the radio commentaries, television discussions and newspaper articles in the United States are focusing their attention to the Irano-American issues.

Imperialist and Zionist publicity media are deviating the public opinion in America and Europe from their domestic problems, the antihyman nature of the imperialist system and the Zionist crimes to the issues involved in the Middle East, the cut-off in oil supplies and the subjects of energy and economy, so that a wave of hatred could be created among the American and European people against the Islamic revolution of Iran and the liberation movements in the region. They are thus preparing the groundwork for electing the candidate of Zionists, of world-devouring capitalists, for continuing their crimes in this part of the world.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 255-258

255: 2-3 Nov Battle Reports

LD032122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique 255 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim compatriots of Iran: The brave fighters of the ground forces, gendarmerie and the guards corps, backed by our committed people in their battle against the infidels, are waging war against the enemy on all fronts. Some of the operations carried out by these defenders of the revolution yesterday were as follows:

1. Yesterday, 2 November:

A. In the region to the south of Ahvaz, owing to the heavy fire of the ground forces, 4 tanks and more than 30 of Saddam's mercenaries were destroyed and a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition was set alight;

B. In the Ahvaz region, following the confrontation between our forces and the enemy, 3 tanks, 4 personnel carriers and 1 vehicle belonging to the Ba'thist Army of Iraq were destroyed and more than 80 enemy mercenaries were killed. One of the revolution guards was killed and two were lost without a trace;

C. An area in the western part of Dezful and Shush, which was under heavy fire from the enemy's long range artillery, was [word indistinct] by the intense fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

D. Our brave forces responded to the sporadic fire of the enemy on the road between Susangerd and Hamidyeh. In this region attacks by Iraqi MiG's left 2 civilians martyred and 10 injured.

2. The morning of 3 November:

In the Ilam region and on the western front, in Balataq near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, fighting is still going on between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenaries of Saddam. This morning a helicopter belonging to the Airborne Division was involved in an accident in the Masjed Soleyman region. Fortunately, the pilot and copilot were not injured and both are well.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

256: Airborne Division Operations

LD032140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique 256 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Honorable Muslim compatriots of Iran; By their successful operations the brave fighters of the Airborne Division continue to deal fatal blows to the neemies of Islam. Yesterday, 2 November, these praiseworthy fighters of the skies of the land of revolution attacked the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th in the Ilam region and destroyed 2 mortar launchers and 3 50-caliber antiaircraft guns and killed more than 10 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels. Also today, 3 November, in operations carried out in the Dezful region, the Airborne Division heroes succeeded in destroying 2 trucks and 7 positions belonging to the enemy and killing 35 mercenaries of the Iraqi Army. In these operations the fighters of the Airborne Division did not suffer any losses or casualties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

257: Ilam, Southern Front Fighting

LD041156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1049 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Communique 257 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Noble and Muslim people of Iran: The fighting heroes of the army of the revolution waging war against the mercenary agents of the infidel army of the Tikritis on all the fronts and your soldier brothers are dealing fatal and crushing blows on the enemy and destroying him.

1. The valiant fighters of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the southern front dealt the following blows in the [words indistinct] region:

A. Destroyed three tanks;
B. Destroyed three military vehicles; and
C. Destroyed the watch post of the enemy's artillery in the region.

2. On the same day, the victorious personnel of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic in the western regions of the country, on the Ilam front, destroyed one missile launcher and several enemy positions and killed at least 25 infidels. The rest of the deceived enemy elements on the Kanishahr front left their positions and fled.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

258: Battle Successes

LD041322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Communique 258 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim struggling nation of Iran: The victorious heroes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the brave men whose legends of chivalry has gone beyond the borders and the roar of whose fighters sends shivers down the spines of the Iraqi mercenaries, gain a new victory every day, and now the results of the attacks launched by the planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 0600 on 3 November to 0500 this morning is brought to the attention of the noble nation of Iran:

1. In the [name indistinct] garrison to the east of [name indistinct] a number of buildings, parking lots, vehicles and several tanks and ammunition dumps were destroyed and considerable damage was inflicted.

2. The industrial installations in Kirkuk in the northeast of Iraq, a road construction workship on Iraqi soil and a watchtower were attacked and heavy damage was inflicted.

3. The [name indistinct] garrison to the north of [name indistinct] situated to the west of Iran inside Iraqi territory was attacked by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and considerable damage was inflicted.

4. In the region to the north of [name indistinct] a border post, a bridge and a number of vehicles were destroyed.

5. Enemy communication lines between Basra and (Faz) were attacked.

6. On the road between Sumar and Naftshahr the military installations and vehicles belonging to the enemy were attacked and several enemy personnel were killed.

7. Near the road between [name indistinct] and Ahvaz, a number of military and road-making vehicles belonging to the enemy were attacked and the enemy supply depot was destroyed.

8. In the western regions of Karkheh a number of enemy vehicles and installations were destroyed.

9. Near [name indistinct] to the west of [name indistinct] front in the (Al-Hamari) region in Iraq a number of military vehicles and lorries were damaged.

10. In the road between [name indistinct] and the [name indistinct] in the east of Iraq, to the west of the [name indistinct] front in Iran, several tanks and vehicles were destroyed and in another attack major damage was inflicted on a number of lorries and personnel carriers in the same region.

11. In the area to the northeast of Abadan, armored divisions of the enemy were attacked and some damage was inflicted.

12. The assembly point and enemy positions to the southeast of Abadan were destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON 3-4 NOV SITUATION IN ABADAN

Update on Military Situation

LD031212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Abadan, the aggressive Iraqi mercenaries who penetrated Zulfaqari district in this city were completely annihilated as the result of the defense of the defenders of Islam, and their military equipment was destroyed. According to the same report, the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels, who by blocking the linking roads were trying to bring the city of Abadan under siege, have been pushed back a few kilometers in the area they had penetrated in the south of Abadan as a result of the brave defense of the self-sacrificing Islamic fighters.

Also, PARS, quoting an informed source in the Abadan Governorate, reports: The aggressive Iraqi enemy last night attacked the residential areas of Abadan with mortar fire. As a result of these attacks, a number of people were martyred and some were wounded. At 1200 today PARS reported: The fighting continues to be intense on the Abadan front, and the self-sacrificing fighters of Islam in all positions have inflicted heavy casualties upon the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels. According to the same report, a severe battle has been going on since last night on the Abadan-Mahshahr road, and the valiant fighters with their crushing blows have inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy.

Also, the fighters of the air force and Airborne Division today flew over the enemy positions around the Bahmanshir River and have crushed some of the positions and equipment of the deceived mercenaries of Saddam. So far no accurate figures are available of the number of casualties inflicted upon the Iraqi mercenaries.

According to the same report, the Ba'thist infidel mercenaries today attacked the residential districts of Abadan several times with their long-range artillery, and the Muslim fighters returned fire. According to the same report, the defenders of the homeland of the Islamic revolution of Iran stationed in the eastern part of Khuninshahr last night again attacked the positions of the Iraqi mercenaries in the western area with guerrilla operations and inflicted heavy damage and casualties upon the aggressive enemy. The valiant defenders of Khuninshahr continue to prevent the penetration by the mercenaries of Saddam of the eastern part of the city and the bridge linking Khuninshahr with Abadan.

According to a report received from the Central News Bureau, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other defenders of the revolution, after pushing back the infidel Ba'thist forces to Khosrowabad district with artillery fire, are hitting at the positions and fortifications of these infidel mercenaries in this region and destroying their fortifications one after another.

Battle Successes

LD031746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The mayor of Abadan, who inspected the battlefields of truth and falsehood in Abadan at 1200 today, in a telephone interview told a PARS correspondent: The fighters of Islam are fighting against the aggression of the enemy with steadfastness and with excellent morale and are valiantly defending and fighting. He said: The bodies of a large number of the enemy's forces are on the other side of Bahmanshir River. The aggressive forces of Iraq have left a large number of loaders and bulldozers which they had brought with them in order to make roads on both sides of Bahmanshir River.

The mayor of Abadan added: Yesterday and the day before a great number of weapons, mortar launchers, 106-mm cannon calibre 50 [as heard], a large number of Kalashnikovs, grenades, machineguns and two surface-to-surface missiles were seized from the enemy forces.

Last night the Iraqi forces brought a school under their artillery fire, as a result of which one person was martyred. Also, at noon yesterday the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries attacked a hospital with their artillery fire. According to the remarks of the mayor of Abadan, the deceived forces of Saddam's regime are indiscriminately attacking residential areas, vainly imagining that the people will leave the city out of fear. However, the defending forces of the revolution last night attacked the enemy forces with mortar and artillery fire and inflicted heavy casualties upon them and suppressed the wish in the heart of the enemies of the revolution to evacuate the city.

The mayor of Abadan emphasized that the fighters of Islam, believing in their goal and having a feeling of solidarity with one another, are fighting against the Ba'thist aggressors. They do not even eat the food which is given them and give it to others. This reminds one of the behavior of the Muslims of the dawn of Islam.

According to one informed source in the Abadan Governorate, the remnants of the penetrating forces of the Iraqi aggressors who decided to enter Abadan have been completely annihilated and their weapons and ammunitions have been seized. Despite this defeat, the Iraqi aggressors are still trying to beseige the city of Abadan by various means, and for this purpose they continue their attacks on the residential areas of Abadan with their khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] fire so that in this way they can force the valiant people of Abadan to leave the city.

At the same time a severe artillery battle continues in the northern gate of the city on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis and the fighters and defenders of the Islamic revolution are confronting the enemies of Islam with heavy artillery fire. The number of people who died in Abadan is 15 and the number of the wounded has been said to be more than 70.

During operations over the past 2 days more than 100 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed in Abadan and a large number of them were wounded.

According to a PARS report, two fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran today smashed the enemy positions on the other side of the Bahmanshir River and inflicted heavy casualties on the mercenary enemy. PARS, quoting a reliable source, adds: The mopping-up operation of the area which had been invaded by the enemy forces on the Abadan front is still continuing and the excellent morale and the unity of the defenders of Islam is praiseworthy. They fight without any fear and have made the advance of the enemy impossible.

According to the PARS report, on the Khuninshahr front our fighters are still preventing the enemy from crossing the bridge linking the eastern and western parts of the city. They are in complete control in the eastern part of Khuninshahr. A number of guerrilla attacks have been launched in the area under the occupation of the Iraqi aggressors, details of which will be announced later. Throughout the day the exchange of fire on both sides of the bridge between the defenders of the revolution and the Iraqi infidels continued.

Iraqi Attempts to Penetrate City

LD040415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At 0545 this morning a PARS correspondent was informed by a reliable official in the governor's office in Abadan that throughout last night Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries carried out numerous shifts in order to penetrate the city of Abadan.

However, the enemy's efforts were neutralized due to the vigilance of the defenders of the revolution.

The same official stated that Saddam's mercenaries have tried to penetrate the city from various areas, including the northern corner and the Bahmanshir River embankment. He added: From last night until the time this report was filed the sound of artillery fire has been heard from time to time.

31 OCT-3 NOV ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS

Red Alert Warning

GF311216 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners: The siren you have just heard is a red condition signal indicating that an air attack is imminent.

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 1206, 1350 and 1525 GMT on 31 October; 1157 and 1444 GMT on 1 November; 0456, 0820, 1022, 1139, 1522 and 1546 GMT on 2 November; 1041 and 1213 GMT on 3 November; and 1039 and 1326 GMT on 4 November]

Retired Officers Volunteer

GF301404 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Thirty-eight retired army, police and gendarmerie officers who are members of the Ahvaz retired officers group have declared their readiness to be dispatched to the battlefront.

Warning on Poisonous Chocolates

GF301435 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Communique No 23 issued by Ahvaz security headquarters on 29 October 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name. O brave people of Ahvaz: The despicable enemy resorts to new tricks and cunning maneuvers every day in order to shatter your united and resisting forces and fronts. According to reports, the aggressive enemy's fifth column has been distributing a large amount of poisonous chocolates and other suspicious items of various forms in various parts of the city, especially the Abazar section, formerly Hasirabad). Therefore, we ask all valiant citizens of Ahvaz immediately upon noticing such cases and attempts to report to the nearest resistance headquarters. They should scrupulously refrain from destroying such items until officials arrive at the scene.

Fuel Allocation Schedule

GF011609 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1332 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique issued by fuel committee of Ahvaz governor's office--no date given]

[Text] According to the decision of the Ahvaz fuel committee, gasoline will be issued to rental vans on a weekly basis as of Sunday, 2 November. Therefore, all vanowners are requested to go to filling stations with their cards in the order hereby announced:

All vans with license plates beginning with the digit 1 on the righthand side, 0600 to 1200 Saturday mornings; vans with the digit 2 on the righthand side of their license plates, 1200 to 1800 Saturday afternoons; vans with the digit 3 on the righthand side of their license plates, 0600 to 1200 Sunday mornings; vans with the digit 4 on the right-hand side of their license plates, 1200 to 1800 Sunday afternoons; vans with the digit 5 on therighthand side of their license plates, 0600 to 1200 Monday mornings; vans with the digit 6 at the end of their license plates, 1200 to 1800 Monday afternoons; vans with license plates ending with the digit 7, 0600 to 1200 Tuesday mornings; and those with license plates ending with the digit 8, 1200 to 1800 Tuesday afternoons. Those vans with license plates ending with the digit 9 should line up 0600 to 1200 Wednesday mornings. All rental vans of [other] provinces which are engaged in Ahvaz can receive their quota of gasoline on Thursday mornings and evenings. All brother drivers are requested to cooperate with the authorities concerned.

Company Manager Summoned

GF011540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1336 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the Mahshahr governor's office, Mr Asghar Behbahani, manager of the (?Acidring) company in Khuninshahr, is asked to report to the governor's office in Mahshahr as soon as possible in connection with the disbursement of employees' salaries. Otherwise, action will be taken abainst him under the war regulations.

Situation 'Calm'

LD011742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] PARS at 1700 today reported the situation in Ahvaz as "calm", but enemy attacks on the residental part of the city take place from time to time and today a few mortars were launched on Ahvaz by the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti.

According to this report, an informed military official in Dasht-e Azadegan announced that the Islamic defenders today achieved new victories in this region and inflicted casualties on the enemy, and forced them to retreat from this region.

PARS, citing the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, has reported that yesterday in the Dubb-e Hardan district of Ahvaz 19 130-mm cannons, several tanks and 2 trucks carrying enemy ammunition were destroyed by the artillery of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and about 50 personnel of the invader Saddam were killed.

During the events yesterday in Ahvaz 3 or our compatriots were martyred and 18 persons were injured.

Repair to Shop Doors

GF020732 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0628 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The bazaar aid committee, in an announcement to shopkeepers whose shop doors have been damaged by the recent events and which cannot be opened or closed, says that a group of door makers are ready to repair any damage to shop doors. If these people are needed the (?Zeynabiyeh) must be contacted so the doors can be repaired in the quickest possible time so the shops can be opened to serve the people's needs.

Downing of Iraqi Aircraft

LD021300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] A very reliable source at the Central News Bureau of the Revolution Guards Corps announced at 1330:

At 1230 an Iraqi aircraft was shot down near Ahvaz by Islamic Republic ground fighters. The aircraft was flying over Ahvaz. The bombs dropped by the aircraft did not, fortunately, harm anyone.

Our Revolution Guards Corps also announced that our country's brave fighters launched a heroic assault on an area in southwest Ahvaz and captured new positions and drove the Ba'thist mercenaries back several kilometers.

Announcement on Marches

GF031026 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0837 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Announcement No 24 issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters on 3 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It should be brought to the attention of the zealous people of Ahvaz that in order to protect the achievements of the revolution and the lives and property of you Muslim combatant people and to neutralize the plots of the enemy's slinking fifth column, it is necessary to get this headquarter's permission 24 hours prior to any marches, demonstrations or gatherings. Offenders will be dealt with severely and will be prosecuted.

Trench Supervisor Appointed

GF031413 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique issued by Ahvaz security headquarters--no date given]

[Text] Brother Mohammad Hoseyn Parhizgar, the supervision and responsibility for the Ahvaz trench digging headquarters has been entrusted to you as a religious duty. You are expected to begin digging trenches at strategic and appropriate places. All government and revolutionary organizations are requested to cooperate with the above-mentioned headquarters.

TEHRAN RADIO ANNOUNCES, CANCELS RED ALERTS

Air Raid Warning

LD011528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1512 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The signal you are about to hear is a declaration of danger or the red condition and it means that an air raid will take place. Leave your place of work and go to a shelter. [sound of siren]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1622 GMT]

Alert Canceled

LD011546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1521 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you are about to hear is the declaration of a white condition which indicates that the danger of an attack is over, or that its possibility is remote. Leave your shelter. [sound of siren]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1653 GMT.]

ACTIVITIES IN BUSHEHR, KHARK ISLAND NOTED

MiG's Violate Khark Airspace

LD311350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The adviser to the governor and the supervisors of security headquarters in Bushehr at 2330 stated last night in a contact with PARS:

Between 2000 and 2100 last night two Iraqi MiG's violated the airspace of Khark Island. However, as the result of the readiness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the vigilance of the brave fighting forces of our country, they were forced to flee.

Bushehr Household Questionnaire

GF311536 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1410 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, this is Bushehr, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We draw your attention to a communique from the security headquarters of Bushehr Province:

In His exalted name. All local councils are requested to complete questionnaire forms 1 and 2 regarding Khuzestani families and households by closing hours on Saturday, 1 November, and to deliver them to the central council so that they can be submitted to the security headquarters for further processing. Thanking all esteemed members of the councils in advance.

[Signed] Security headquarters for Bushehr Province

Wartime Court Established

GF311710 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1622 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Communique issued by Bushehr-Khark Naval Commander Colonel Razmju--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. All law enforcement personnel, revolution guards, and other revolutionary organs, as well as esteemed citizens of Bushehr Province, are hereby informed that, in accordance with the 19 October decree of the commander in chief, the primordial wartime court has been established in the Bushehr region. All military and civilian personnel within the jurisdiction of this court who commit wartime crimes will be legally prosecuted by the region's commander's office.

[Signed] Naval Commander for Bushehr and Khark Region Colonel Razmju